

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE TRANSLATION OF NOTARIAL DOCUMENTS FROM UZBEK TO GERMAN AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

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Abstract

The article analyzes the main problems encountered in the translation of notarial documents from Uzbek into German and their solutions. It highlights how terminological differences, cultural and legal differences and structural changes affect the quality of translation. Strategies such as functional equivalence, explanatory translation and cultural adaptation are proposed to solve the problems. The article highlights the legal literacy and cultural sensitivity of the translator as an important factor. The study serves to strengthen the scientific foundations of legal translation in translation theory and practice.

Keywords: Notarial translation, equivalence, terminological difference, cultural adaptation, functional equivalent, legal language.

Introduction

One of the most complex areas of translation theory and practice is the translation of legal and notarial texts. Since these types of texts are written in a formal legal style, each word of them has legal force, and even the smallest semantic error can have serious consequences. Since the legal systems of Uzbekistan and Germany have their own historical and cultural foundations, the issues of equivalence, terminological compatibility and legal adaptation (adaptation) are of great importance when translating notarial documents from one language to another.

1. Specificity of the translation of notarial documents

Notarial documents are official texts that confirm the rights and obligations of a person in the form of a document (for example, a power of attorney, a will, a marriage contract, a certificate, an application, etc.). In the translation of such documents, the uniformity of the official style, terminological accuracy and format are important. In German, such documents are usually called “notariell beglaubigte Urkunde” or “notarielle Beurkundung”. Although the term “notarially certified document” in Uzbek is semantically compatible, in some cases it may not be fully equivalent in terms of legal content.

2. Main translation problems

a) The problem of terminological compatibility

Notarial terms in Uzbek and German do not always correspond directly. For example, the term “civil status certificate” in Uzbek is expressed in German as “Personenstandsurkunde”, but it has a slightly broader meaning in the German legal system. Therefore, the translator must apply the principle of functional equivalence.

b) Differences in the form and format of the document

The official form and procedure for certification of documents in Germany differs from that in Uzbekistan. For example, elements such as “seal” (stamp) or “signature of the certifying person” in the document may not be present in some German documents. Therefore, the translator uses explanatory elements such as “[Siegel]” or “Stempel” when translating a document.

c) Cultural and legal differences

Some expressions cannot be translated literally, since they are specific to the legal and cultural context of the two societies. For example, concepts such as “neighborhood certificate”, “civil passport”, “cadastral document” do not have a direct legal equivalent in Germany. In such cases, the method of explanatory translation (explication) or transliteration is used.

d) Syntactic and stylistic problems

German legal texts are characterized by long, complex sentence structures:

“Hiermit wird bestätigt, dass die genannte Person die Vollmacht erteilt hat.”

This sentence is translated into Uzbek as “It is hereby confirmed that the above-mentioned person has granted the power of attorney.” Since short, clear and formal expressions are preferred in Uzbek, the translator uses the method of structural transformation.

3. Solutions to the problems and translation strategies

1. Use functional equivalence.

Each term should be translated not directly, but according to the legal function it performs.

2. Explanatory translation and cultural adaptation.

It is recommended to explain local legal concepts in a way that a German reader can understand (for example: “Local residence certificate (örtliches Wohnsitzzeugnis)”).

3. Unify translation standards.

It is necessary to form a single terminological base for notarial translations, create bilingual dictionaries and develop methodological guides for translators.

4. Increase the legal literacy of the translator.

A translator with legal knowledge can correctly interpret the content of the text and minimize errors. Therefore, advanced training courses in legal terminology and culture are important for translators

Conclusion

The biggest problems in translating notarial documents from Uzbek into German are related to terminological differences, cultural and legal differences, structural changes and differences in official format.

To overcome such problems, the translator must rely on the principles of functional equivalence, interpretive translation, cultural adaptation and legal competence. Ensuring not only formal, but also substantive and legal accuracy in the translation process is the most important condition for a reliable notarial translation.



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